

THE  
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(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY)  
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of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
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per annum.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1843

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No. 16,481.

號七月三年六十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916.

辰丙戌年五國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants  
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS  
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WINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S  
SCOTCH WHISKY.

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PILSENER BEER.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A.  
Chapman, V.D.

### PHILADELPHIA.

Parade for Wednesday, 8th inst.  
7.0 a.m. Members of Signalling Section  
and other Signallers as detailed in Signal  
ing Section Order, dated 8.12.15.  
Semaphores practice at Headquarters  
3.15 p.m. Civil Service Co. Drill at  
Headquarters.  
3.45 p.m. Signalling Section. Squad  
drill at Headquarters.  
5.00 p.m. No. 1 Section Scouts to (all  
members) Machine Gun instruction on  
Kowloon Road Range.

### DETAILS.

On duty to-night Civil Service Co.  
On duty to-morrow night No. 1 Section  
Army. Battery.  
On duty 9th inst. Left Section M.G. Co.  
Orderly Officer Lieut. Dunlop.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

### MONTHLY RESULTS.

The Chief Inspector (Monthly) reports  
the following results for Ranges A and D in  
March:

### INTER PLATOON TOTALS.

No. 2 Platoon No. 1 Company	No. 2 Platoon No. 2 Company	No. 2 Platoon No. 3 Company	No. 2 Platoon No. 4 Company
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

### INTER COMPANY TOTALS.

No. 1 Company	No. 2 Company	No. 3 Company	No. 4 Company
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

The best shooting at these Ranges was  
done by the S. & N. C. Officers.

### MOUNTED POLICE.

Mr. G. W. G. G. for the present at-  
tached to the Mounted Police by courtesy  
of the G.C. H.K.V.R. is placed in charge  
of this detachment. All Members of  
whatever rank will be subject to his orders  
and will not be paid out for Patrol duty  
except on his recommendation.  
Until further orders the Mounted Police  
will be at the Jockey Club Stables at  
5.30 p.m. each night and report themselves  
to Mr. Gegg, or in his absence, to Trooper  
Scull.

### MOTOR PATROLS.

All men are required for the Motor  
Police Patrols. Applications should be  
sent to Staff Inspector Clarke or to this  
Office.

### BAND PRACTICE.

Thursday, 9th March, at 6.0 p.m. sharp.  
(Spl.) F. C. JONES.  
D.S.P. (Reserve).

## NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE ENTERED THE NAMES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914,  
£23,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital £6,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,600,000  
Paid up Capital £1,437,500  
II—Fire Fund £3,537,947  
III—Life & Annuity Fund £1,567,596  
Sinking Fund Account £128,230

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456

Life and Annuity £1,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts £2,940

£23,970,367

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.

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A BETTER medicine can not be made  
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It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions,  
aids expectoration and assists nature in  
restoring the system to a healthy condition.  
Besides, it contains no opiates and is per-  
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E  
OLD BROWN BRANDY

THE  
PEG O' MY HEART



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LA "GIRALDA"  
MANILA CIGARS.

Excellentes	in boxes of 25	\$4.50
Imperiales	"	25 3.25
Especiales La Giralda	"	25 3.00
Perfectos	"	25 2.75
Perlas	"	25 1.90
Estrellas	"	50 4.50
Reina Victoria	"	100 8.00

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Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE.	CIRCUMFERENCE.	CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

001

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH  
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH  
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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway  
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GRAVING DOCK 127' x 88' x 34'  
Pumps empty Dock in 3 1/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS having cranes up to 3,000 tons displacement,  
providing conditions favoring ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES  
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.  
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Ropes, etc.

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As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,  
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"THE NIGGER"

in 5 Reels.

Don't fail to see this Wonderful Screen production

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Return Visit of Tom Melbourne Comedy Company

in the Detective Comedy Carolina.

See Waffles as the Detective.

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AND

GRILL ROOM

J. B. TIGGART,

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Terms—From \$5 per day, Mex.

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Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,  
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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
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In Bags of 350 lbs. net.

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STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 7th MARCH.

8 A.M. "PATSHAN" 8 A.M. "KINSHAN"

10 P.M. "PATSHAN" 4.30 P.M. "KINSHAN"

WEDNESDAY, 8th MARCH.

8 A.M. "PATSHAN" 8 A.M. "PATSHAN"

10 P.M. "PATSHAN" 4.30 P.M. "KINSHAN"

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "TAI SHAN" Tons 208 S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1631.

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Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th MARCH.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.

and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at

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Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI".

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,

AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM", 588 Tons, and S.S. "NANNING", 489 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday

and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the

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Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers, "LINTAS" and

"SARU". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted

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Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the "Blaze" Pier.

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We Serve the Best Tiffin or Dinner in Hongkong

for \$1.00.

Roast Ready for the Table Hot or Cold Roast Turkey, Geese, Pheasants,

Sirloin of Beef, Saddle of Mutton &c., Pork Sausages (own make) Game Pies,

Pork Pies, Plum Puddings, Minced Meat, Minced Pies.

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The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE

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Cadbury

"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the

highest grade of nutritive cocoa preparation

the market; it fully maintains its high reputation

in food value and delicacy of flavour, and

is second to none in any respect whatsoever.

Medical Magazine, March, 1912

CADBURY'S



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High Class English Jewellery.THE KAILAN MINING  
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New well-known throughout the East for  
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIP'S BUNKERS  
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

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Competes with the best quality English Coke for  
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FIRECLAY,  
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A Natural  
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due  
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcisms  
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil  
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease  
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once  
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with  
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches  
and pains, is the result.ENO'S  
FRUIT SALTIs the approved remedy for driving out disease  
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It  
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new  
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy  
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole  
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young  
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhea  
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping  
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, LONDON, ENGLAND,  
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

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## The Overland China Mail

## FULL REPORTS.

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THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

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SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,  
KANADA, NAMASUTA, SAYO,  
SHINNEW AND KAMİYAMADA  
Collieries.AGENTS for SAKITO & QUBARI  
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Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,  
Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong,  
Hankow, Peking.TEL. ADDRESS for above: "IWASAKI"  
Codes:—A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

## AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &  
Co.MANTLA: Messrs Macdonald &  
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.  
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A.R. Brown,  
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

E. KATO,  
Manager.No. 2, FAIRVIEW ST.,  
HONGKONG.SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK)  
COAL.THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR  
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote  
prices for best quality SILIMPOPON  
COAL, trimmed into Banks at SEBATTIK  
or SANDARAK (British North  
Borneo).SILIMPOPON COAL compares favour-  
ably with the better grades of Japanese  
Coal and gives good results on a very  
moderate consumption.Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or  
SANDARAK exclusively for SILIMPO-  
PON COAL (either cargo or bunkers)  
are exempt from payment of Port  
charges.At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along-  
side the Company's wharf where there is a  
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low  
water Spring Tides.Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebatik Har-  
bour), Prices and all other information  
concerning the Port can be had on  
application to the Agents.BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,  
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal  
Company, Limited.

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

We invite you to inspect the variety  
of Sausages we have.

All Ready-Frozen Toppings.

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

TOMATO

POLONY

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TONGUE

BLOOD

LIVER

etc., etc., etc.

All made on our own premises by  
our own European Expert.

66

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FAIRYLAND"

"JOHN IN HONGKONG"

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Hongkong, with topical illustrations  
for the benefit of War Charities.

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Price 50 Cents.

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G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

DON'T forget after the Show, Supper,  
and Light Refreshments.

ALEXANDRA CAFE

Open Till Midnight.



The SKIPPER'S Favourite.

## GOLD AND THE WAR.

CURIOUS EFFECTS IN DIFFERENT  
COUNTRIES.

IRON AND STONE MONEY.

Dealing largely with the effects of the  
war on the money of countries directly  
or indirectly influenced by the great con-  
flict, the annual Edition Letter for 1915,  
issued by Messrs. Samuel Montagu and  
Co., is full of interesting information.After stating that prior to the war it  
was a matter of course that nations of  
the first financial standing claiming a  
gold standard should run much below the  
gold point, the letter says:—"But the more the military forces  
of these countries became mobilised,  
the more their gold became immobi-  
lised. The greater the demand for  
imports or the reduction in exports,  
the more difficult it became to secure  
the gold necessary to adjust the adverse  
balance of trade."

THE GREAT STATE BANKS.

The great state banks of Europe and  
according to the last returns, the fol-  
lowing amounts of gold:—

Great Britain December 29th, 1915,

£21,308,400; December 29th, 1914,

£20,612,132; December 29th, 1913,

£23,874,535.

Austria-Hungary 1915, none issued;

1914, £21,578,000; 1913, £21,566,000.

France Dec. 30th, 1915, £200,611,000;

Dec. 30th, 1914, £165,670,000; Dec. 30th,

1913, £140,000,000.

Germany December 23rd, 1915,

£122,008,000; December 23rd, 1914,

£104,274,000; December 23rd, 1913,

£99,887,000.

Italy Nov. 20th, 1915, £53,611,000;

Nov. 20th, 1914, £49,828,000; Nov. 20th,

1913, £48,551,000.

Russia December 1/14th, 1915,

£100,726,000; December 1/14th, 1914,

£178,706,000; December 1/14th, 1913,

£161,355,000.

No less than £124,090,701 (excluding  
the amounts held privately and otherwise  
by banks in the United Kingdom) repre-  
sents British visible gold stocks, and con-  
veys some idea of the Empire's sound  
position in regard to gold.With regard to the world's output of  
gold in 1915, the letter states that in view  
of the improved output from the Trans-  
vaal and other African districts, the  
world's production is likely to be in the  
neighbourhood of £98,000,000. About  
two-thirds of the world's gold supplies  
are derived annually from the British  
Empire, and, roughly, £60,000,000 is thus  
added automatically to our gold resources.Some striking facts are given of the  
adverse influence of the war upon the  
trade of India. The Customs reports for  
1914-15 reveal, the letter states, a loss of  
trade with the enemy countries, Ger-  
many, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, to  
the extent of £11,500,000 in imports and  
£26,600,000 in exports. Tonnage enter-ing and leaving Indian ports decreased  
by 4,000,000 tons, and the total imports  
and exports altogether fell off by  
£90,000,000 in a total of about  
£300,000,000 during the year.

EMERGENCY COINAGE.

Not the least interesting parts of the  
letter are those dealing with stamp  
design money, iron money, stone money,  
and cardboard money. With respect to  
stamp design money, the letter says:—"Owing to the difficulty of provid-  
ing small change quickly enough in  
war time, the Russian Government has  
printed the designs of the 10, 15, and  
20 kopek denominations of the  
Romanoff Jubilee postage stamp issue  
upon thick paper, and, by lettering  
upon the reverse side, has authorised  
them to be used as currency with the  
same legal tender as silver subsidiary  
money."Iron money, the letter states, was put  
into circulation by Germany from October  
1st. The Federal Council decided that  
the issue shall be withdrawn two years  
after the cessation of hostilities. "A hun-  
dred million 5-pfennig pieces" was the  
authorised extent of the issue.The Caroline Islands, which passed  
from Spanish to German sovereignty after  
the Spanish-American War by purchase,  
and now into the possession of Great  
Britain by capture, comprise an island  
called Yap, where stone money called  
"fei" is used as the medium of ex-  
change. It consists of large, solid, black  
stone wheels, ranging in diameter from  
one to twelve feet, having a central hole  
through which a pole can be inserted so  
as to convert the inert mass into "cur-  
rency."The value represented by the stone  
increases naturally with its size, and the  
limestone of which the "fei" is com-  
posed must be of fine white grain to be  
considered good delivery. Yet, there  
seems to be no real necessity for delivery  
at all, for it is quite customary to ear-  
mark the money, as it were, and leave  
it in its old position outside the first  
owner's hut—an excellent provision, con-  
sidering the bulkiness of the material.  
The owner for the time being possesses,  
meanwhile, power to wield the influence  
which attaches to this visible display of  
wealth.

CARDBOARD MONEY.

The disappearance of small metallic  
currency in Mexico owing to the amount  
of paper money put into circulation dur-  
ing the military struggle, for the Pre-  
sidency of the Republic caused, the let-  
ter states, various expedients to be  
adopted. Tramway car tickets have been  
used for small change, and cardboard  
money, about one inch by two in size,  
good for 5 to 10 and 20 centavos, was  
issued by different lenders. At one time  
the peso fell to about 2½ in value,  
making the 5 centavos denomination of  
money equal to one-tenth of a penny.\* These figures may include some  
portion in silver.

## THE SKIPPER'S Favourite.

## GOLD AND THE WAR.

CURIOUS EFFECTS IN DIFFERENT  
COUNTRIES.

IRON AND STONE MONEY.

Dealing largely with the effects of the  
war on the money of countries directly  
or indirectly influenced by the great con-  
flict, the annual Edition Letter for 1915,  
issued by Messrs. Samuel Montagu and  
Co., is full of interesting information.After stating that prior to the war it  
was a matter of course that nations of  
the first financial standing claiming a  
gold standard should run much below the  
gold point, the letter says:—"But the more the military forces  
of these countries became mobilised,  
the more their gold became immobi-  
lised. The greater the demand for  
imports or the reduction in exports,  
the more difficult it became to secure  
the gold necessary to adjust the adverse  
balance of trade."

THE GREAT STATE BANKS.

The great state banks of Europe and  
according to the last returns, the fol-  
lowing amounts of gold:—

Great Britain December 29th, 1915,

£21,308,400; December 29th, 1914,

£20,612,132; December 29th, 1913,

£23,874,535.

Austria-Hungary 1915, none issued;

1914, £21,578,000; 1913, £21,566,000.

France Dec. 30th, 1915, £200,611,000;

Dec. 30th, 1914, £165,670,000; Dec. 30th,

1913, £140,000,000.

Germany December 23rd, 1915,

£122,008,000; December 23rd, 1914,

£104,274,000; December 23rd, 1913,

£99,887,000.

Italy Nov. 20th, 1915, £53,611,000;

Nov. 20th, 1914, £49,828,000; Nov. 20th,

1913, £48,551,000.

Russia December 1/14th, 1915,

£100,726,000; December 1/14th, 1914,

£178,706,000; December 1/14th, 1913,

£161,355,000.

No less than £124,090,701 (excluding  
the amounts held privately and otherwise  
by banks in the United Kingdom) repre-  
sents British visible gold stocks, and con-  
veys some idea of the Empire's sound  
position in regard to gold.With regard to the world's output of  
gold in 1915, the letter states that in view  
of the improved output from the Trans-  
vaal and other African districts, the  
world's production is likely to be in the  
neighbourhood of £98,000,000. About  
two-thirds of the world's gold supplies  
are derived annually from the British  
Empire, and, roughly, £60,000,000 is thus  
added automatically to our gold resources.Some striking facts are given of the  
adverse influence of the war upon the  
trade of India. The Customs reports for  
1914-15 reveal, the letter states, a loss of  
trade with the enemy countries, Ger-  
many, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, to  
the extent of £11,500,000 in imports and  
£26,600,000 in exports. Tonnage enter-ing and leaving Indian ports decreased  
by 4,000,000 tons, and the total imports  
and exports altogether fell off by  
£90,000,000 in a total of about  
£300,000,000 during the year.

EMERGENCY COINAGE.

Not the least interesting parts of the  
letter are those dealing with stamp  
design money, iron money, stone money,  
and cardboard money. With respect to  
stamp design money, the letter says:—"Owing to the difficulty of provid-  
ing small change quickly enough in  
war time, the Russian Government has  
printed the designs of the 10, 15, and  
20 kopek denominations of the  
Romanoff Jubilee postage stamp issue  
upon thick paper, and, by lettering  
upon the reverse side, has authorised  
them to be used as currency with the  
same legal tender as silver subsidiary  
money."Iron money, the letter states, was put  
into circulation by Germany from October  
1st. The Federal Council decided that  
the issue shall be withdrawn two years  
after the cessation of hostilities. "A hun-  
dred million 5-pfennig pieces" was the  
authorised extent of the issue.The Caroline Islands, which passed  
from Spanish to German sovereignty after  
the Spanish-American War by purchase,  
and now into the possession of Great  
Britain by capture, comprise an island  
called Yap, where stone money called  
"fei" is used as the medium of ex-  
change. It consists of large, solid, black  
stone wheels, ranging in diameter from  
one to twelve feet, having a central hole  
through which a pole can be inserted so  
as to convert the inert mass into "cur-  
rency."The value represented by the stone  
increases naturally with its size, and the  
limestone of which the "fei" is com-  
posed must be of fine white grain to be  
considered good delivery. Yet, there  
seems to be no real necessity for delivery  
at all, for it is quite customary to ear-  
mark the money, as it were, and leave  
it in its old position outside the first  
owner's hut—an excellent provision, con-  
sidering the bulkiness of the material.  
The owner for the time being possesses,  
meanwhile, power to wield the influence  
which attaches to this visible display of  
wealth.

CARDBOARD MONEY.

The disappearance of small metallic  
currency in Mexico owing to the amount  
of paper money put into circulation dur-  
ing the military struggle, for the Pre-  
sidency of the Republic caused, the let-  
ter states, various expedients to be  
adopted. Tramway car tickets have been  
used for small change, and cardboard  
money, about one inch by two in size,  
good for 5 to 10 and 20 centavos, was  
issued by different lenders. At one time  
the peso fell to about 2½ in value,  
making the 5 centavos denomination of  
money equal to one-tenth of a penny.\* These figures may include some  
portion in silver.COUGHING INTO  
CONSUMPTION"Only a Cough," But you stop  
while it is ONLY a cough.WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUNDThe finest preparation made  
for combating severe coughs.  
CURES any cough that is  
only a cough. Very palatable.  
OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

## INTIMATIONS

## BLUE CROSS FUND.

HORSES IN WAR TIME

The Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club  
presentsTHE ANGEL  
IN THE HOUSEA Comedy in 3 Acts by E. MACDONALD  
HASTINGS and EDEN PHILPOTTS.  
Last Year's great London Success

THIRD &amp; FINAL PERFORMANCE

SATURDAY, 11th March

at 8.15 p.m.

BOOKING at Moutries from Friday,  
February 25th at 9 a.m.

Prices:—\$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.00.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform.

Admitted at Half Price.

## BLUE CROSS FUND.

## NOTICE.

IN view of the refusal of LOCAL  
BANKS to accept Comproder Orders,  
the undersigned Lines request pas-  
sengers and shippers to pay all accounts  
for freight, passage money, etc., by cheque  
or cash on and after 1st March, 1916.P. & O. S. N. COMPANY  
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CIE.  
OCEAN S. S. CO., LTD.

CHINA NATIONAL S. S. CO., LTD.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LTD.

YAMATO LINE

TOYO KAISEN KAISEN

NIPPON YUSEN KAISEN

OSAKA SHIPING KAISEN

"GLEN" LINE

"BEN" LINE

"SEINE" LINE

DOWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

JAPA, PACIFIC LINE

JAPA, CHINA, JAPAN LINE

CHINA MAIL S. S. CO.

EAST ASIATIC CO. OF COPENHAGEN

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC S. S. CO.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO. OF COPENHAGEN

AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN &amp; MARCHESIAN LINE

AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

Hongkong, March 4, 1916.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY  
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS  
will be held at the Office of the Under-  
signed at NOON on TUESDAY, the 28th  
instant.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 14th to  
28th instant, both



# Hughes and Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers AND Share, Coal and General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS "TO-KWA-WAN" COAL STORAGE.

Codes used A.B.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS. All Telegraphic Codes. Telegraphic Address MEIRION HONGKONG.

# PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. VICTUALLING STAFF OFFICE, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1916, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF STORES, As follows:—

Chocolate, Spices, Flour, Raisins, Cut Meat, Pearl barley, Rice, Marrowfat Peas, Tobacco Leaf, and A number of San Helmets.

Terms:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, March 3, 1916. 192

# PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1916, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

ABOUT 120 CANS OF TINNED PROVISIONS, SALMON, HALLIBUT, VEAL, MUTTON, etc., etc.

Terms:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, March 5, 1916. 403

# PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY, the 10th March, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

AN ASSORTMENT OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

Sideboard, Dinner-Wagon, Living Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, etc., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Double and Single Bedsteads, etc., Miscellaneous Furniture, several lots of Blackwood Ware, 3 Carpets, Two Pianos, a few lots of Pekinese Cloisonne, Porcelains, etc., etc., and a number of Small Folding Chairs.

Also PIANOS, TYPEWRITERS, &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.) Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, March 4, 1916. 399

# PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1916, at 11 a.m., at the Army Service Corps Barracks Dept. Enclosure, opposite H.M.S. Dockyard Gate, Queen's Road, SUNDAY MESS FURNITURE, Consisting of:—

Writing Tables, Washstands, Arm chairs, Cupboards, Metal Scales, etc., etc. Also BILLIARD TABLE BY THURSTON & Co., and TWO PIANOS.

On view from the 22nd inst. For further information apply to the undersigned. Terms:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, March 4, 1916. 400

# INTIMATIONS

# HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swelling, that when you rise your foot on the ground, it leaves the impression of a hot iron, and you have pain, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knee is swelling, the joints being swollen, the knee with the swelling round which the skin may be discoloured, and you may be unable to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to treatment, which is a certain cure in case of Abscesses, Circumflex Swellings, Pilonidal Abscesses, Ulcerated Joints, Bunions, Hemorrhoids, Knees, or Swollen Anus and Perineum. Send at once to the Drug Store for 1 box of

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS. Prepared by Albert Albert House, Harrington Street, London, England. Price in England 1/10 and 2/6 per box. Agents:—A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., Hongkong.

# COLUMBIA

Double-Disc

# RECORDS

\$1.50.

Fit your Machine.



ASK TO HEAR THE LATEST

# THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 1322.

# LEE YEE'S

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

Electric Facial Massage with Massage Cream, Perfume,

By

# EXPERIENCED HANDS

Novels, Magazines, Ladies' Fashion Books and Toilet Requisites.

12, D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, July 5, 1915. 561

# SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

# IRON STEEL METAL AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGERS.

Fig Iron and Foundry (Coke) Imports. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong, September 4, 1913.

# AUCTIONS.

# PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1916, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

GENTS' BICYCLE (3 SPEED GEAR) (OIL BATH) ELECTRIC LAMPS, PRACTICALLY NEW.

Terms:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, March 6, 1916. 404

# PRELIMINARY NOTICE

# PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. HAWES, Ridge House, Broadwood Road, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc. (Further particulars will be published later.)

Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, March 1, 1916. 141

If you happen to be in your meals will be cheerfully and promptly served at the same. Only at the ALEXANDRA CAFE.

# BUSINESS OPENING IN SOUTH CHINA.

# OPPORTUNITIES FOR CAPTURING ENEMY TRADE.

There is an increasing demand in Hongkong, reports the American Consul General at Hongkong, for notions of all sorts to supply the South China field. Needles, pins, buttons, ribbons, safety pins, rubber and celluloid toilet articles, and all similar products are required in increasing quantities. Most of these products have hitherto been obtained in Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, or France, and the factories making them are now either out of business or employed in other lines.

Needles, to suit the trade here, should come in a packet, wrapped in the foil or packed in a tin, 40 packets to a bundle, and 10 bundles, or 10,000 needles, packed in hermetically sealed tin. Usually the needles come 25 of such hermetically sealed tin to a case. They run sizes 1 to 12 and are for hand use. The value of the needles imported into all China in 1913, the year preceding the war, was \$708,915, and even in 1914 the value reached \$773,037. Normally about one-eighth of this trade is handled through Hongkong, in addition to the imports for Hongkong itself, and for other countries securing their supply through this colony.

# WOOD FIELD FOR NEARLY ALL VARIETIES OF BUTTONS.

There is a special demand here at present for porcelain buttons, particularly for the Chinese trade, though there is a good field here now for nearly all varieties of buttons. Silk and part-silk and part-cotton ribbons have been the subject of a large trade among German firms in the past few years. In 1914 the value of such goods imported into all China was \$187,929, while the preceding year, before the war's influence was felt, the value of the imports was \$377,040, and in previous years, especially high-exchange years, the imports reached as high as \$1,000,000 in value. While the imports of such goods are now far below the normal volume, because of depressed business conditions generally, and especially because of the low exchange value of silver, the trade is still worth while, and is peculiarly open to American manufacturers at the present time. The goods have heretofore been handled almost entirely by German firms, though largely of French origin. Japan also furnishes a good portion of the trade. The trade is now handled almost exclusively by British firms.

There is a field for all sorts of small cheap novelties of the department-store sort. Much of this trade heretofore has been Austrian. The Japanese are now making a special effort to secure a foothold. Celluloid goods, including combs and celluloid-backed mirrors, and hand mirrors generally, small enamelled cups, small, fancy-globed lamps, small hardware, such as cheap scissors, knives, and locks, and all similar goods are more or less in demand, and are not being freely supplied by any other nation except to some extent by the Japanese.

# The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

# WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

This dye situation in South China has reached an acute stage, and so far American manufacturers of artificial dyes have not been able to relieve the situation. Experimental importations of artificial dyes in the United States were made by several Hongkong importers, and for a time it looked as if there would be a satisfactory trade. Those imported were light chemical dyes, which were to be had at prices within the reach of Chinese dyers. However, either the use of these dyes in local processes not known to the Chinese, or the quality of the dyes is such that so far they have not proved fast colours. At all events, the result is that Chinese buyers are not willing to risk any 'extensive orders,' and there is no demand at present.

One of the firms making the experimental imports reports that it is still negotiating with American dye exporters, that it has hopes of being able to secure some dyes which will appeal to the Chinese buyers, and will make further experimental imports. There is unquestionably an immense field for goods of this sort if fast dyes can be furnished, but the experience of Hongkong importers with American dyes so far has not been such as to render their introduction easy.

The price of artificial indigo in Hongkong has so far advanced, and that of the native Chinese indigo has so far declined, that the prices are practically the same at present, the result being that the Chinese turn to the use of the native dye because of its fast quality and particularly rich due. Previous to the war, the trade was largely among German firms and with German dyes, but placed with the trade through British travelling men. The trade, locally, is now almost entirely with British firms, including W. R. Loxley and Co., Bradley and Co., W. G. Humphreys and Co., Reiss and Co., J. D. Hutchings and Co., Alexander Ross and Co., and Harry Wicking and Co.

# SHIPPING LOSSES IN 1915.

According to the annual report of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, maritime losses of 210,000 and upwards during 1915 amounted to \$29,744,053, representing 628 vessels, as against \$13,638,854, representing 272 vessels in 1914, and \$6,738,000, representing 176 vessels in 1913. Out of a tonnage of 1,835,365 totally lost last year, 997,972 tons represented British tonnage. The number of vessels of 500 tons gross register and upwards totally lost was 726, of which 317 were British. During the year 231 British vessels and 212 foreign vessels were sunk by the enemy cruisers.

# "For the Blood is the Life."

# YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Itches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually erupting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Miles.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of this poison matter, which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

# The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottles.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

# BRITISH SPIRITS RISING.

A local wine and spirit merchant sends to a Singapore contemporary the following extract from his London letter of January 27:—"The supplies of gin have become so extremely limited in view of the enormous quantities which are being commandeered by the Government for munition purposes that he has nothing like sufficient stock to supply the requirements for his (mentioning a certain firm) own brand. He informs us that the Government have stated that their requirements are likely to be 30,000,000 gallons of proof spirit this year, and this will take up almost the entire output of all the British distilleries. This fact bears out our previous remarks to you on the subject, and affects equally whiskies, British brandies and gin. The French Government have made similar requisitions on the French brandy distilleries, which has resulted in the shortage and serious rise in the prices of bulk brandies also, affecting particularly of course the cheaper qualities."

# "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 20 cts. (Cash) per Copy.

# ALEXANDRA CAFE.

OYSTERS: Fresh, Fried or Stewed, Finedon Bidelek, Kippers, &c.

# INTIMATIONS

# OLD FRIENDS ARE BEST

# BLACK AND WHITE WHISKY

BOTTLED and SHIPPED

BY JAS. BUCHANAN & CO., LTD.

GLASGOW & LONDON,

# DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

**Variety of Uses.**

The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put are innumerable. At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc. In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc. In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with Soda-water.

*Lea & Perrins*

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

# THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office 48, CORN STREET, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459. Shipyard: Sham Shui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8. Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

# WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE

# VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it. Not can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poisons, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. It is imbued into the system then it permeates and purifies to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling diseases, wherever and in whatever form met with: removing all obstructions and restoring the system to its normal state. It is the most powerful and effective blood purifier, and in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, uric acid, leucoderma, skin and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy, scabies, leishmaniasis, and all other diseases of the blood. It is a powerful and effective blood purifier, and in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, uric acid, leucoderma, skin and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy, scabies, leishmaniasis, and all other diseases of the blood. It is a powerful and effective blood purifier, and in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, uric acid, leucoderma, skin and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy, scabies, leishmaniasis, and all other diseases of the blood.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.—See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 40, GOSWELL CHAMBERS, LONDON. Unrepeated vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY DOCTORS, GASH CHEMISTS.

# Folks Going Home

EITHER ON LEAVE OR FOR GOOD, SHOULD ORDER THE

# 'OVERLAND CHINA MAIL'

TO BE SENT TO THEM WHILE AWAY.

The best local weekly, published every Saturday morning, it contains all the news of the week, thus ensuring one, while away, being kept up to date regarding all local happenings.

Copies of the paper can be posted to most returning subscribers at points on the return voyage if notice reaches the office of this paper in sufficient time.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth's weekly share report and quotations appear in each issue. Subscription, including postage, \$13 per annum. Six or three months pro rata.

# ORDER FORM.

Please post the 'Overland China Mail' to the following address:—

.....

for.....months, for which I enclose.....dollars.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's**

# Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

New Genuine Chlorodyne on the Market. Sole Manufacturers: L.T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, E.C.



# FULLER'S CONFECTIONERY

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH STOCK OF  
**FULLER'S CHOCOLATES**  
AND  
**FULLER'S ASSORTED SWEETS.**

**A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,**

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone No. 18.

**WM. POWELL LTD.**  
Telephone 348.

JUST ARRIVED  
**SMART**

**MILLINERY**

Spring Wear.

PRETTY  
**SUNSHADES.**

DAINTY  
**NECKWEAR.**

INSPECTION INVITED.

## THE DIARY.

### MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Stores (Peanut, Flour, Meal etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Tinned Provision (Fish, Veal, Mutton etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Gent's Bicycle at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

### General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, March 10.—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
5.15 p.m.—Lecture on the H.K. Currency Problem in the City Hall.  
Rehearsal Football Match. H.E. the Governor presents Medals.

SATURDAY, March 11.—  
8.15 p.m.—"The Angel in the House" by H.E. A.D.O. at the Theatre Royal.

SUNDAY, March 12.—  
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S. "Tahiti".

MONDAY, March 13.—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Ridge House, Broadwood Road.

TUESDAY, March 14.—  
St. Patrick's Day.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.—  
11 a.m.—Auction of Mess Furniture, Billiard Table and Pianos at A.S.C. Barracks, Queen's Road.

THURSDAY, March 16.—  
Noon.—H.K. Fire Insurance Co's. Meeting.

FRIDAY, March 17.—  
11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co's. Meeting.

## VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

failed them and they find that the worship they have been taught brings disaster. We can well believe that the course of the war in the next few months will bring home this lesson to the German people. The German communications relating to the fighting at Verdun show the pitiful attempts which are being made by the military authorities to deceive the people regarding the real result of the stupendous effort which the well-organised German Army, under the direction of the Crown Prince, has made, to break through the French lines. How long can the gash of the failure be kept from the knowledge of the nation? Turkey would seem to be on the eve of revolution; the situation in Austria seems not very different from that of Turkey, and it probably will not need many such failures as that at Verdun to convince the German nation of the falseness of their gods and the mendacity of their prophets. No DANIEL is needed to interpret for the KAISER the writing on the wall. He who runs may read.

## OPIMUM WORTH \$1,500,000.

### AN APPEAL FROM WINDING-UP ORDER.

The hearing was continued in the Court of Appeal to-day, of the appeal against the decision of the Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Hoare Davies, to wind up the Yue Hing Co., formed for the purpose of trading in opium with a registered office at Jervois street.

Counsel engaged in the appeal are—For the appellants, Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. C. E. Davis of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist's office).

For the respondent: Mr. E. H. Sharp K.C. and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. A. H. Crow, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings' office).

Mr. Eldon Potter, on behalf of the appellants, contended one portion of the argument on behalf of the Company citing numerous cases in support of his contention that the winding-up order was not properly made.

Mr. Alabaster, also for the appellants, said the capital of the Company was \$300,000 and it was stated that within a year of its formation certain of its directors stole over 100 chests of opium which, at the present market price, was worth about a million and a half dollars. If those chests of opium were recovered from those directors the shareholders would have the option of saying that they would either wind up the Company and divide that enormous profit between them, or go on trading on a rising market and make more. By his judgment, the Chief Justice had deprived the shareholders of the right of deciding the question at all. He had ordered that the Company should be wound up and he had brought the Company into Court to bear the costs out of its own estate.

Mr. Jenkin, on behalf of the respondent, contended that the result of which, as Counsel hoped to show, was nothing, as any rights they had now they had before the petition was launched. The order to wind up did not give the shareholders anything whatever. Before the order was made, the directors had the right to sell the opium, and the result of which, as Counsel hoped to show, was nothing, as any rights they had now they had before the petition was launched.

The Board of Directors of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., have decided to recommend to the shareholders the payment of a dividend of five per cent. for the year 1915.

One fatal case of plague, 10 cases of smallpox (13 fatal), nine cases of diphtheria (5 fatal), five of enteric fever (3 fatal) and 10 of pulmonary fever, were recorded in the Colony last week.

A Chinese butcher of Hok Lo Tin village reports being attacked and robbed of \$20 at 10 a.m. yesterday by two men on the Kowloon City road, while he was on his way from Kowloon City to Matkapok.

Liang Shi-yi has undertaken (according to Chinese telegrams) to be responsible for the pay of the troops in Kiangtung. He has telegraphed to Field Marshal Duke Lung Chik-kuang, giving the latter this assurance.

Mr. Percy R. Lowe, formerly one of the staff of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Tsingtao, and well known in Shanghai circles, writes from Manly, Australia, to the effect that he has enlisted in an infantry regiment and is now in a training camp. His younger brother, George, has already left for the front.

The programme has been issued for the forthcoming Shanghai Spring Race Meeting, which is to be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 8, 9 and 10, with the "Off Day" racing on the following Saturday, May 13. Entries will close at the Grand Stand at 5 p.m. on Saturday April 8.

The programme is similar in all respects to that of the Spring Meeting of 1915, with the exception that the Meeting is to begin on the second instead of the first Monday of the month, and that a handicap for griffins has been introduced into the "Off Day" events.

Among the passengers booked from Hong Kong are the following: Mr. and Mrs. W. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Austin by the "Hirano Maru"; Dr. Sanders by the "Katori Maru"; Mrs. and Miss Alabaster by the "Kamo Maru".

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## THE MAGISTRACY.

### A CYCLIST FINED.

A Chinese who while cycling last night knocked down a boy 8 years old was fined \$15 by Mr. Hazeland, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

### ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON.

Lai Tak was charged before Mr. Hazeland with attempting to administer poison to Nain Din and others.

Inspector Grant said that the defendant had been treating some Indians for various diseases. He experienced some trouble in getting payment from them, and emptied the contents of a bottle into a chatty which contained milk for the Indians. The man himself said the bottle contained medicine, but the Indians said it was poison.

The case was remanded for a week for the report of the Government Analyst.

### EXPORT OF ANTIMONY.

Shikawa Shiochi, manager of Tung Sang & Co., 19, Queen's Road Central, was charged on remand before Mr. Hazeland on two charges—a breach of the Naval and Military Ordinance and a breach of the Import and Export Ordinance by exporting and attempting to export antimony.

Mr. G. N. Orme prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

Mr. Gardiner said that on February 14th, the defendants applied for permission to export 300 slabs of tin, for shipment to Yokohama. The permit was refused pending the defendants' furnishing the Superintendent of Imports and Exports with certificates of prior shipment from the Consular office in Japan.

The 300 slabs had been placed on board the "Komokoro Maru" on February 21st, notwithstanding that the permit had not been granted, in the belief that they would be able to satisfy the Superintendent as to the prior shipment. The ship left port at noon on February 22nd with the tin; but the manager of the defendant firm did not actually realise until the morning of the 22nd, when the mate's receipt was given to him, that the tin was aboard.

As soon as he did, he gave instructions to the person in charge to hire a lighter and go alongside and get the cargo off again. He also got into communication with the steamship company and the Imports and Exports Department, and a wire was sent to Shanghai. He (Mr. Gardiner) believed that the tin was taken off at Shanghai and would be here by the "Yokohama Maru".

His Worship would see that there was really no willful intent to export this tin without a permit. If there had been they would not have gone to this trouble. They had done all in their power to get it back. He understood there was no objection to the tin going to Japan, provided it was for Japan. The only objection was that no certificate had been provided, and he asked his Worship to deal leniently with the technical offence.

Mr. Orme said that the objection to these shipments was not due merely to the absence of some formal certificate from Japan, but to the fear and suspicion that the tin might not reach its proper destination. The very fact that the certificates had not been received was sufficient to raise the suspicions of the authorities. The company had been warned time after time about these shipments without due return of the certificates. The intention to ship the goods whether they got a permit or not was essential to stop Mr. Lloyd, of the Imports and Exports Department, stated that on February 21st he told defendant that tin could not be shipped. That gave them plenty of time to get the tin off. Defendants must have known that they could not export it without proper permission. The penalty was \$5,000 under each of the two Ordinances.

Mr. Lloyd, of the Imports and Exports Office, said that he went to the office of the Tung Sang and saw defendant when he asked for all the papers relating to the consignment. After some difficulty and apparent reluctance he produced certain papers.

Witness in reply to Mr. Gardiner said there had been considerable shipments of antimony to Japan. They allowed goods to go to firms in Japan provided they knew nothing to the detriment of the firm. New applicants must come up and inquire whether they could export goods on the prohibited list.

In regard to the first charge about the tin, his Worship imposed a fine of \$250 or three months' imprisonment.

A similar charge in respect of antimony was then proceeded with.

Mr. Orme said that antimony was a metal which had become of great importance to the belligerents in the war. Both sides were trying as hard as they could to get hold of it and the provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan were amongst the chief sources. Therefore the Government thought it necessary to take the most stringent precautions.

The case was remanded till Tuesday at 11.30.

A LIVE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains.

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## WU CHOW NOTES.

### A STRIKE OF SAMPAHS.

The past few days have seen a strike in Wuchow—a strike of sampans. The officials demanded a tax of one dollar per month from every ferry boat on the Fu river. The first few people called upon to pay refused to do so, and were arrested. Why this should have occurred this year I am unable to say, for I understand that the tax has been demanded in former years, and not always paid. The remaining boat-people with one consent refused to do any work, and for three days were all anchored together, catching no money, it is true, but certainly paying no tax. The only sampan that went across was one which is hired on contract by certain foreigners and dies a special flag; this sampan would carry some of the foreigners and their servants. Others attempting to ply were in danger of being fined and other similar methods of "peaceful persuasion."

This cessation of river-traffic caused a great consternation among those who live on the Saam-kok Tui side of the river. From that part large quantities of vegetables and other food-stuffs are daily brought into the market, but while the strike was in progress they were unable to get across, and consequently there was a shortage in Wuchow and a glut in Saam-kok. After a day the officials chartered two outside boats to ply, paying them at the rate of one dollar per day, and thus the immediate needs of the population were met. But here comes in the remarkable thing. To the lasting disgrace of the officials be it said, that although they were able to make arrangements for the business of the town, yet the flower-boat people being unsatisfied, the officials finally caved in on their account. The three nights of the strike are supposed to have means a loss of three hundred dollars to those people, and they consequently protested, with the above result.

It is satisfactory for the public that traffic is resumed, but what a light this little incident throws upon Chinese life. The principle of overcoming one's opponents by means of disturbing the community at large is a principle well enough known in Western lands, though none the less unjust on that account. But that a small section of the population should be able to escape taxation—to escape paying their share towards the expense of government—is unthinkable to Westerners. Passive resistance in England had to pay up in the end. Again, what is to be said of the condition of social life, when in a small place like Wuchow that section of the brother-keepers whose business is on the water can earn over \$100 a night, and have power to direct the Government's action?

"Eighteen hundred and a nation," where could a better confirmation of the old philosopher's words be found than in China?

THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE.

The Amateur Dramatic Society scored a brilliant success last evening when it repeated to a large and enthusiastic audience "The Angel in the House."

The acting showed improvement on that of the previous night, the artists settling down to their difficult parts with a natural charm that made the whole performance delightful. Mr. Sinclair, the ultra-faddist, received a very warm reception for his interpretation of a difficult character, and Mr. Northcote as "the bore" kept his audience in happy vein. Mrs. Compert, as Lady Sarrel, accomplished her part thoroughly well and greatly assisted in making the playhouse so pleasing. The other parts were carefully and admirably sustained, and the production went with a swing, without a hitch, and reflected the highest credit upon all the artists.

Another performance will be given on Saturday night.

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Surgeon-General Hoskey, who acted as Hon. Examiner, reports that of the 17 ladies who presented themselves 16 passed, and that the standard obtained was high, 4 obtaining 85 per cent. of full marks and 9 others 75 per cent.

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## SCOTTISH SPORT.

### (From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, Feb. 2.  
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Although Celtic's position in the League was still further improved, they are now relatively 3 points better off than their nearest and only rivals in the Championship—they will not soon forget the incidents that attended their victory at Ayr. They put on three goals; thought themselves safe; and then the Ayr forwards took matters in hand and ran the Champions off their feet. Indeed, against any other club, Ayr would have saved the game. Rangers also had an exciting experience, and did not come so well out of it; they put on 2 goals, Motherwell followed with two goals, and it played had received its deserts full points would have gone to the "Steelmen." Clyde was defeated by the result at Dens Park; Dundee were more than one goal superior. Patrick Thistle forwards, by way of making up for recent losses, indicated a heavy defeat on Queen's Park. Falkirk were the better team, and only the St. Mirren goalkeeper stood in the way of a better score. Third Lanark, who of late have been consistently inefficient, gave the surprise of the day by defeating Aberdeen—and Aberdeen have not been on the wrong side of the ledger since early in November. Hibernian found Morton in an unimpaired mood, and had 5 to 1 against them. Ranks Flowers deserved two points at Tynecastle and did not get one, because none of their forwards had the knack of making the most of an opening; however, they scored their first goal on the Hearts' ground. The Kilmarnock forwards showed more brains and less unnecessary vigour than in some recent engagements, and they therefore had a thoroughly deserved victory over Hamilton Academicals. A uniformly good display by Aldrichians accounted for Dumbarton.

Celtic, 3; Ayr United, 1.  
Dundee, 1; Clyde, 0.  
Hearts, 2; Raith Rovers, 1.  
Morton, 3; Hibernian, 1.  
Third Lanark, 5; Aberdeen, 2.  
Patrick Thistle, 5; Queen's Park, 0.  
Airdrieonians, 2; Dumbarton, 1.  
Motherwell, 2; Rangers, 2.  
Millkirk, 2; St. Mirren, 1.  
Kilmarnock, 3; Hamilton Academicals, 0.  
Dens, 1; Celtic, 1.

The most interesting fixture was at Myreside, where George Watson's College and Merchiston went to decide their return match in the Public Schools' competition. Both teams have shown great improvement since the beginning of the season. From the start it was evident that the Myresiders would repeat their previous victory. Their forwards completely controlled the scrums, and their backs were almost continuously in possession of the ball. Yet they did not score very frequently; on the one hand their movements lacked precision at critical moments, and on the other the Merchiston defenders, after exhibiting some weakness in the early stages, developed a tenacity which nullified many of the Myreside advances—Merchiston, 5; Watson's, 0.

Glasgow High School showed a good recovery to their earlier form against a scratch team of the University—High School, 25; Glasgow University, 0. Glasgow Academy registered their second win this season over Royal High School—22 to 3. Hillhead High School, 14; Newton's, 3.

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## THE WAR.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

## TURKEY WANTS PEACE.

## ENVOYS SENT TO NEGOTIATE.

PARIS, Mar. 6.  
The official "daily" review of the War says it is reported that Turkey is considering peace negotiations on the initiative of Talat Bey.

[Talat Bey is the Minister for the Interior.]

The *Corriere della Sera* says two Turkish envoys have been sent to Switzerland to negotiate with the Allies.

## SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE BECOMING WORSE.

An Athens telegram says the situation at Constantinople is becoming worse. The Government fears the influence of the supporters of the late Prince Vassil Tzodidis and the increasing anti-German feeling.

It is believed that General von Sanders is visiting the Kaiser in regard to the position.

Students in the mosques are denouncing the Germans and the Young Turks.

## GREAT MUTINY AT SMYRNA.

## AMSTERDAM, Mar. 6.

A Salonika telegram says a great mutiny is reported at Smyrna owing to the hardships suffered by the troops and their hostility to the Germans.

## M. VENEZUELOS AND KING CONSTANTINE.

## A SIGNIFICANT RECONCILIATION.

## LONDON, Mar. 6.

A Cairo telegram states that, according to private information from Athens, M. Venezelos has had several interviews with King Constantine, with whom he has been reconciled. A political crisis in Athens is considered imminent.

## THE LATEST ZEPPELIN RAID.

## FURTHER DETAILS.

## LONDON, Mar. 6.

An official report says it is believed that three Zeppelins participated in last night's raid. They took various courses, apparently being not certain of their bearings. The area visited included Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Essex and Kent. About 40 bombs were dropped. Three men, four women and five children were killed, and 33 persons were injured.

The material damage done consisted of two terraces destroyed, and one office, a public-house, a cafe, several shops and a block of almshouses damaged.

## THE KAISER AND THE "MOEWES" COMMANDER.

## AMSTERDAM, Mar. 6.

A Berlin telegram says Commander Count Dohna is aboard the *Moewe*. 103 Indians are among the captured sailors.

Count Dohna has received the Iron Cross, 1st class, and the crew have received the 2nd class decoration.

Count Dohna has been ordered to meet the Kaiser to give a report of his adventures.

[The Count a few years ago was on the China Station and is known to many in Hongkong.—Ed.]

## MUNITION MAKING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

## 4,052 CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS.

## LONDON, Mar. 6.

Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, announces that there are now 4,052 controlled establishments in Great Britain.

## THE BATTLE OF VERDUN.

## LORD NORTHCOTE AT THE SCENE OF BATTLE.

## THE GERMAN LOSSES.

## LONDON, Mar. 7.

Lord Northcliffe has been visiting the scene of the fighting near Verdun.

In a striking review of the battle which he has communicated to *The Times*, he says the French losses were insignificant, whereas it is well known that the German Third and Eighteenth Corps were "entirely spent" the Seventh Reserve Corps lost half and the Fifteenth Corps three-quarters of their available strength by the evening of March 6th.

Likewise the Germans had spent part of the 18th Division, the Fifth Reserve Corps and the Bavarian Ersatz Division.

The prisoners come from all parts of the Empire. One relates that his company on February 21 consisted of 200 rifles and four officers; on the 22nd it numbered 70 rifles and one officer.

None of the prisoners estimated their losses at less than a third of the total effectives. It can safely be assumed that the German losses were at least 100,000.

The prisoners have horror of the misery so clearly depicted on their countenances that no other evidence is required of the tragedy through which they have passed.

Lord Northcliffe pays a tribute to the splendid efficiency and thoroughness of the French, and to the vast supply of shells available. He saw on one road alone a convoy of 2,000 motors. All the organisers are young men.

Describing the deplorable condition of the German prisoners, Lord Northcliffe relates a French officer's opinion in these terms: "What a pity it is that the Highlanders cannot meet these fellows in a fair fight. Then the war would be over in a month."

The prisoners are miserable creatures and badly trained. Many of them have been transferred from Flanders. All are glad to leave the neighbourhood of the frightful English.

Lord Northcliffe concludes that it is impossible to estimate the duration of the battle between the French and the enemy although the odds are three to one that the spirit of the Germans is unequal to the task of dislodging the French from their formidable positions.

## THE FRENCH LINE AT VERDUN.

## PARIS, Mar. 6.

The line on which the French are so brilliantly holding up the Germans is the first of three lines covering Verdun. It starts from Vacheronville and crosses the Poivre crest, the Douaumont plateau and the villages of Vaux and Dambloup, forming practically a rectangle over seven kilometers deep. The Germans wrecked regiment after regiment on this solid mass of defences.

PARIS, Mar. 7.  
The Germans accumulated 800,000 on a narrow front for the second phase of the battle of Verdun.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

## BOMBARDMENTS AT SEVERAL POINTS.

## PARIS, Mar. 6.

An official report says: "We bombarded important points in the Argonne."

There was no infantry action north of Verdun, but there was a violent bombardment on the left bank of the Meuse.

There was intermittent action at Douaumont.

We bombarded the enemy's communications at Woivre.

## A GERMAN ADMISSION.

## AMSTERDAM, Mar. 6.

The Berlin *communiqué* admits the evacuation of a portion of the ground won at Thiaffville, "before a massed encircling fire by the enemy."

## STARTLING DISCOVERY AT SHANGHAI.

## HOTCHKISS SHELLS IN A WELL.

## SHANGHAI, Mar. 6.

The French Concession police have discovered at the bottom of a well on the premises of a German eight cases of Hotchkiss shells, of a size useful for arming merchantmen.

This German was recently prominent in connection with the seizure of a large consignment of small arms destined for India.

Other discoveries are anticipated.

## RUSSIAN DESTROYERS BOMBARD TREBIZOND.

## PETROGRAD, Mar. 6.

Russian destroyers bombarded Trebizond and destroyed several vessels in the harbour. The Turkish batteries replied unavailingly.

## FRENCH NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.

## PARIS, Mar. 6.

M. Clemenceau's newspaper, *L'Humanité*, is suspended this week.

## NEW BRITISH LOAN IN AMERICA.

## LONDON, Mar. 6.

The *Daily Telegraph's* New York correspondent says that arrangements have been virtually concluded for a new big British loan.

## BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

## LONDON, Mar. 6.

The British steamer *Masanda* has been sunk. All on board were saved.

The British steamer *Rothsey* has been sunk. The *Rothsey* is a steamer of 1,200 tons, built in 1901, registered at Cardiff, and owned by the Rothsey Steamship Co., Ltd.

## PORTUGAL SEIZES MORE ENEMY SHIPS.

## LONDON, Mar. 6.

Portugal has seized four German steamers at Madeira.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## (Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## THE CARNAGE AT VERDUN.

## "MOUNDS OF CORPSES."

## PARIS, Mar. 5.

The battle of Verdun was most furious throughout yesterday, but the evening found the position of the adversaries unchanged. The enemy continued his maximum efforts in the village of Douaumont, and tried every expedient of frightfulness, but they were powerless against the heroic French resistance.

The losses of the Germans are most disproportionate to their expenditure of energy. They far exceed those of the French, whose reserves of men and munitions are ample for all emergencies.

The two days' onslaught in the second phase of the battle was not marked by even the slightest advance. Moreover, the enemy has no longer the advantage of surprise, while the ground is so torn up by the ceaseless bombardment that it cannot be organised scientifically.

The German survivors are fatigued, and fresh troops are demoralised at the sight of the mounds of corpses, some 50,000 of which are lying in front of the French lines.

Hence the issue is awaited in Paris with not the slightest anxiety.

## GERMANS UNABLE TO GAIN AN INCH.

## A semi-official statement says the situation before Verdun is stationary and satisfactory. The enemy is merely but fruitlessly endeavouring to dislodge us from the outskirts of the village of Douaumont, which we hold strongly.

The Germans plastered the sector between Bois Hanmont and Douaumont with shells of all calibres, but were unable to gain an inch.

This failure to make progress justifies an increase in our confidence of victory.

## POPE AGAIN APPEALS FOR PEACE.

## "EUROPE TEARING ITSELF TO PIECES."

## ROME, March 6.

His Holiness the Pope, in a new appeal for peace, says that he cannot witness silence Europe tearing itself to pieces. His Holiness repeats his proposals that each belligerent should declare its desires, but should be ready to make sacrifices, resulting in lasting peace, which would be just to all.

## MORE GERMAN CLAIMS.

## LONDON, March 6.

A Berlin *communiqué* claims the capture of another 37 guns and 75 machine-guns at Verdun, and 1,000 prisoners at Douaumont.

## BRITISH ARMY'S INCREASED STRENGTH.

## CLEARLY MANIFESTED IN RECENT FIGHTING.

## LONDON, March 6.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says the recapture of the "international" trench bluff in the Tynes salient on the 2nd inst. was even more brilliant than was at first thought. The Germans had feverishly consolidated themselves there. The British infantry assault was delivered at 4.30 in the morning and the Germans were discovered packed in dug-outs and craters, hiding from the terrible artillery preparation. Five officers and 250 men were taken prisoner. Our casualties were surprisingly light.

Several counter-attacks since attempted bloodily failed. The ever increasing power of the British resources was clearly manifested.

The two days' fighting has been more costly to the enemy than any recent action on the British front.

## FIERCE OUTBURST IN PRUSSIAN DIET.

## BREEDING REVOLUTION IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

## AMSTERDAM, March 5.

In the course of a fierce outburst against the Censorship, said the mention of trials of peace demonstrators and food rioters had been prohibited. The population was ignorant how these were growing. He denounced the atrocities by the German troops in occupied territories and the release of jailbirds to join the Army, where already there were masses of men of hideous lasciviousness. He dwelt on the political persecution, and said that already hundreds had been imprisoned and were not allowed to consult lawyers. A new police department had been inaugurated to deal with peace propagandists.

Dr. Liebknecht caused a scene by affirming that these conditions were breeding revolutionists. Cries for help from the prisons, and from slaves in distress, were stifled today, but one day they would be heard to rouse mankind to a Holy War for peace.

Dr. Liebknecht was describing the reign of terror in Austria when the debate was closed.

## DEFENCES OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

## INSPECTION BY THE EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLY.

## CAIRO, March 5.

Members of the Assembly visited the Suez Canal defences and the great military camp. They admired the splendid dispositions and installations and returned with an ineffable impression of the solidity of the defences and the adequateness of the forces should the enemy be foolish enough to attempt an attack. The visitors also watched the evolutions of warships in the Canal and aeroplanes overhead.

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

## THE YANGTZE INSURANCE CASE.

## In the case in which the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., are charged in H.M. Police Court at Shanghai, with aiding the enemy in the war.

The case was heard on Wednesday last, pointed out to his Worship that the charge against the defendants was one of insuring goods of the enemy liable to capture. Since the last hearing and during an adjournment of about two weeks, the defendants had made inquiries, which they considered necessary, at Hankow, with a view to supplying themselves with the information necessary to assist his Worship, and they had made use of the time to obtain much information upon the other transactions referred to in the other charges. As he had anticipated, the adjournment was not by any means too long, as only recently the reports from Hankow were received. It appeared from the evidence already before the Court—as far as that evidence went—that the defendants insured certain goods, which—again so far as the evidence went—appeared to have been the property of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., that they insured those goods on a voyage from Hankow to New York against war risk, and that the goods were carried in two British ships. He might say at once that the material which he had been able to obtain did not enable him to add, so far as the transaction in question was concerned, anything useful, and indeed anything substantial at all, with regard to the transaction. He was unable to assist his Worship with any further evidence as to the ownership of the goods. They had evidence that Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. did appear to be the shippers while they had also had a certain amount of information from Mr. Rayer which might be useful. His Worship would appreciate that it was not easy at the present time to obtain further evidence in connection with business done by German firms and that there was also the additional difficulty that the information had to be sought at some distance from Shanghai.

Mr. Macleod dealt at some length with legal aspects of the case, and said the defendants' case was that German in China were not enemies in the strict sense of the word, the only sense in which the word could be used in the regulations. They were not enemies when the regulations were issued nor were they when the defendants insured the goods on January 19, 1915. As part of their case also, they submitted that the goods of Germans carried in British ships in January 1915 were certainly not liable to capture. It would be said that the two submissions depended the one upon the other. If Germans in China were not enemies their goods were not liable to capture. Again, Germans in China might be enemies and their goods, in certain circumstances, not liable to capture, but if they were not enemies their goods were not liable to capture.

On the first point counsel said it was debatable whether the goods of a German in China were enemy goods. There had been little written upon the subject and not very much said so far with regard to the true position of Europeans in China and the question of war. The most authoritative statement he could find was in Dicey's "Conflict of Laws" page 740, where the author stated that whether a person was an enemy or not depended on whether he had a commercial domicile in hostile territory, while the case of *Porter v. Freudenberg* (R.B. 1015 page 337) plainly laid it down that it was the question of commercial domicile which determined whether a person was an enemy or not. He claimed that if the regulations were intended by any chance to prevent insuring the goods of Germans in China, it was not sufficiently clearly stated for the creation of a criminal offence and it must be taken that the intention of the legislation was only to prevent the insurance of goods liable to be captured at sea. Again, even supposing for the sake of argument that a German in China was an enemy, he certainly and very clearly was not one at the time the insurances complained of were effected.

Mr. W. S. Jackson, Secretary of the defendant Company, gave evidence. He said he had been with the Yangtze Insurance Association for thirty-four years, for twenty-five of which he had been secretary. They had agents in other parts in China, offices in London, where a fairly considerable amount of underwriting was carried on, and in America and Japan. During July, 1914, the defendants appointed Messrs. Telge & Schroeter as agents in Hankow in addition to Messrs. Goles and Co. Messrs. Telge & Schroeter had represented a foreign insurance firm, who had sent instructions from their head office to give up their Chinese business, and as the defendants were good people for native business, after communicating they were appointed. It was confirmed by the directors the same day. The open policy issued to Messrs. Telge & Schroeter was for goods shipped upon different dates; some were nearing China and some had only just left Europe. When that was done, on July 31, he did not think that war would break out between Great Britain and Germany; if it did, he did not think it would be so soon, and in any event there was nothing unusual in the transaction from the underwriting point of view.

Witness was then taken through the correspondence. The suggestion to Messrs. Telge & Schroeter that goods should be insured in the names of neutral banks was in order to eliminate German names and save any trouble in the case of accident. Witness said there was a deal of discussion on the position and he, himself, had seen Mr. Blunt. After October 21, 1914, he had no objection to insuring Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. The mortgage to a Mr. Reiber was transferred to Mr. Vids, a witness wanted to safeguard the interest and be able to sue, for it if necessary.

Witness said that about the end of 1914 or the beginning of 1915 Mr. Blunt called upon him for some information he wanted witness to get for him. Before leaving Mr. Blunt said the Consul wanted to know why he insured German goods and described the case of some cargo by a Blue Funnel steamer. Witness told him the defendants would stop insuring the cargo when British names were dropped from sailing list. He pointed out that if he did not insure them other people would and he would be doing no harm to the Germans but to his own company. Mr. Blunt said it was a very good argument and he would tell Sir Everett about it. Witness heard no more of the matter.

Mr. Macleod: Did he suggest it was in any way contrary to any regulations?—No. Witness added that he saw Mr. Blunt on several occasions besides that and gave him considerable information about certain steamers. He wrote to Messrs. Telge & Schroeter determining the agency on July 4, 1915, and did no more business with them after that. He asked for the return of the power of attorney, which had been given them, and also requested that they should keep the books of the agency in safe custody until he notified them later.

Mr. King: Have you got the books back yet?—I have got the power of attorney back, but I don't think I have the books yet.

Mr. King: I was asking in view of what transpired in another case. (Laughter).

EVIDENCE BY THE BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL. Sir Everett Fraser, British Consul General, was called. He said that his attitude from the beginning of the war was that local British subjects should have no dealings with enemy subjects in China, at any rate in his district of Shanghai. Witness made representations on the matter to the Foreign Office and the Legation. The Foreign Office did not reply for a long time. The question was raised locally at whether, in an extrajurisdictional country, you could have commercial domicile. Witness held you could not because the essence of commercial domicile was that you were living in a country to the Courts of which you were subject, whereas in extrajurisdictional countries you were not subject to the Courts of the country.

However, on November 3, 1914, the Foreign Office sent witness a telegram. It was in cipher, so he was perplexed from reading it, but he was told that he would give any information the Court wanted about it. It practically said that the legal advisers to the Foreign Office held you could have commercial domicile in China and that therefore the point would be whether a German in China had branches elsewhere, or whether it was domiciled in one of the enemy countries and had branches in China. In the former case the firm could not technically be an enemy firm, in the latter it could. This is the strictly legal point of view, but in practice you will do your best to dissuade and prevent British subjects from having any dealings with the enemy, which His Majesty's Government consider is extremely undesirable, or words to that effect. The telegram also mentioned a longer despatch, which reached witness on December 17. That set forth the same view as expressed in the telegram. Witness read extracts from the despatch and remarked that, in the circumstances, though he did not remember Mr. Burnie's questions, he had no hesitation in denying that he made any such statement as was alleged. It was possible that after the interview with Burnie had that impression.

After the war had started a great many people came to them to put questions and very soon they found that when the callers left they had not the impression they had intended to convey, and as far as possible they urged the callers to put their questions in writing and they would receive a reply also in writing. It was very difficult, when a man came to ask questions and kept elaborating them, and it was possible, if he came hoping the answer would be in a certain direction, he would go away with the impression he had got it.

In answer to Mr. Macleod, witness said that, as referring to the complaint in the charge, he did not think that anything had arisen between October, 1914, and January, 1915, to alter his view on the legality of what the defendant company did.

The hearing was adjourned until next day.

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